AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0004] as follows:

--[0004] A liquid crystal display (LCD) has advantages of lightweight, low power consumption, and low divergence, and is applied to various portable equipment, such as notebook computers and personal digital assistants (PDAs) ~~(PDA)~~. In addition, LCD monitors and LCD televisions are gaining in popularity as substitutes ~~a substitute~~ for traditional cathode ray tube (CRT) monitors and televisions. However, an LCD still has some disadvantages. Because of the limitations of physical characteristics, the liquid crystal molecules should be twisted and rearranged when changing input data, delaying the images. For satisfying the rapid switching requirements of multimedia equipment, improving the response speed of liquid crystal is desired.--

Please amend paragraph [0006] as follows:

--[0006] Please refer to FIG. 1, which is a timing diagram of the pixel data value and the frame period according to the prior art. When driving a pixel, the driving circuit sequentially receives a plurality of pixel data for driving the pixel. As shown in FIG. 1, G(n), G(n+1), and G(n+2) are the pixel data received by the driving circuit in the frame period N, N+1 and N+2. The driving circuit will drive the gray level status of one pixel in the frame period N, N+1 and N+2 in accordance with the pixel data values recorded in the pixel data G(n), G(n+1), and G(n+2). Generally speaking, after being driven by the driving circuit, the larger the pixel data value, the higher the gray level value. Then, the driving circuit will produce a original data voltage pulse in the corresponding frame period according to the pixel data G(n), G(n+1), and G(n+2), and apply the original data voltage pulse to the pixel electrode of the corresponding pixel to drive the pixel showing the corresponding gray level status in each frame period.--